

## S W O

SWOOPER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown george with lousy *swoopers* led. *Dryden.*  
Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting  
at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swoopers*: playing  
now and then a sober game as whist for pastime, it might be  
pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swoopers*. *Swift.*

SWO'LEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.

SWOLN.

Unto his aid he hastily did draw  
Her dreadful beast, who, *swoln* with blood of late,  
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. 29.*

When thus the gather'd flocks of wretched love  
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,  
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force  
Bore down whatever met its stronger courle;  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their  
number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.  
I *swam* with the tide, and the water was buoyant under  
me. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [Jarrunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension  
of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;  
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death  
more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold  
now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching  
men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*

The most in years *swould* first away for pain;  
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,  
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;  
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd  
On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstacy in his action, that he seem'd  
ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.  
To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.  
A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose  
wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an  
elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,  
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.  
The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb  
than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common  
grass. *Glenn. Scip.*

SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his  
quarry.

All my pretty ones?  
Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!  
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,  
At one fell *swoop*? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a  
whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to  
exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,  
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;  
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*  
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,  
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

WORD. *n. f.* [Jypeon, Saxon; *fuwerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual  
weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *fuwerd* is out  
That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Each man took his *fuwerd*, and slew all the males. *Gen.*  
Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a *fuwerd*,  
which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Breame.*

2. Destruction by war.  
The *fuwerd* without, and terour within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her *fuwerd* bearer, do carry, *Hudibras.*

For civil deed and military.

SWO'RD. *adj.* [from *fuwerd*.] Girt with a sword.

The *fuwerd*ed seraphim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*  
SWO'RD. *n. f.* [from *fuwerd*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In  
contempt.

A Roman *fuwerd*er and banditto slave  
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

## S Y C

Cesar will

Unflute his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew  
Against a *fuwerd*er. *Shakespeare.*

SWO'RDISH. *n. f.* A fist with a long sharp bone issuing from  
his head.

A *fuwerd*ish smelt him from the rest did funder,  
That in his throat him pricking softly under,  
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew.

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the  
*fuwerd*ish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its  
length, in many doubles, like a fan. *De-ham's Physico-Math.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,  
That, like the *fuwerd*ish in the whale, they fought;  
The combat only seem'd a civil war,

Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*  
SWO'RDGRASS. *n. f.* A kind of fedge; glader. *Shakespeare.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. f.* [from *fuwerd* and *knit*.] Ribband tied to the  
hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, *fuwerd*knits with *fuwerd*knits strive,  
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RD-LAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded  
to the stronger.

So violence  
Proceeded, and oppression, and *fuwerd*law,  
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWO'RD-MAN. *n. f.* [from *fuwerd* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.  
Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sney *fuwerd*-  
men. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

At Lecca's house,  
Among your *fuwerd*men, where so many associates  
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson.*

Effex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling  
of the *fuwerd*men. *Clarendon.*

SWO'RD-PLAYER. *n. f.* [from *fuwerd* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer;  
one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fight-  
ing prizes.

These they called *fuwerd*players, and this spectacle a sword-  
fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.  
How soon unfay  
What feign'd submission *fuwerd*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.  
What does else want credit, come to me,  
And I'll be *fuwerd*'n 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*

I am *fuwerd* brother, sweet,  
To grim necessity; and he and I  
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

They that are mad against me, are *fuwerd* against me. *Pope.*  
He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his *fuwerd*  
enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his  
ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,  
The nation all elects some patron-knight,  
*fuwerd* to be true to love, and slave to fame,  
And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Graville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.  
Air, water, earth,

By fowl, fish, beast, was *fuwerd*, was walk'd  
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.  
Her hand within her hair she wound,  
Swang her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Shakespeare.*

SWY. *adj.* [Properly *fib*, yib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The  
Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandfere to me said be true,  
Siker I am very *fuwerd* to you. *Shakespeare. As You Like It.*

SY'CAMINE. } *n. f.* A tree.  
SY'CAMORE. } *n. f.* A tree.

*Sycamore* is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it  
is a quick grower. *Martine's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of *sycamore*  
I saw your son. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say  
unto this *sycamine*-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should  
obey you. *Lu. xii. b.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *fuwerd*-  
more fruit. *Acts vii. 14.*

Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink  
under its hollow root.

*Sycamores* with eglantine were spread;  
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SY'COPIANT. *n. f.* [from *sykops* and *sykops*, Latin.] A flatter-  
er; a parasite.

Accusing *sykopiants*, of all men, did best suit to his na-  
ture; but therefore not seeming *sykopiants*, because of no evil  
tore; they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto  
him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as  
they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more fe-  
cure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possi-  
bility of event. *Shakespeare.*

## S Y L

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the  
impudent *sykopiants*, at the same time, both ascribes to them,  
and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPIANT. *v. n.* [from *sykops* and *sykops*, Latin.] To  
play the *sykopiants*. A low bad word.

His *sykopiants* arts being detected, that game is not to be  
played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation,  
though his barque be split, has something left towards setting  
up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SY'COPIANTICK. *adj.* [from *sykopiants*.] Flattering; parasi-  
tical.

To SY'COPIANTISE. *v. n.* [from *sykops* and *sykops*, Latin.] To  
play the flatterer. *Diff.*

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; con-  
sisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllabic*.] In a syllabic manner.

SYLLABICK. *adj.* [from *syllable*, French; from *syllable*.] Relating  
to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [from *syllable*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or  
one articulation.

I heard  
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be con-  
joined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of  
the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify  
and discriminate the voice without appearing to discon-  
tinue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of  
the law of God was written, did they not live as much as we  
do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;  
And all our vestiges have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

It is not many melancholy stories, without one *syllable*  
of truth, that have blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SYLLABIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pro-  
nounce by syllables. Not in use.

Any nouns that *syllabize* men's names  
On *syllables* and shores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and  
cane.

No *syllables* made at the milking pail,  
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis  
nothing but whipt *syllabus* and froth, without any solidity.

Fellow on the Glass.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [from *syllable*.] An abstract; a compendium  
containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [from *syllagismos*, French.] An  
argument compos'd of three propositions: as, every man thinks;  
*Peter* is a man, therefore *Peter* thinks.

Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of  
logic, an analogue of *syllabus* beyond a syllogism in Barbara.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint  
and steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock  
out definitions and syllogisms? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGISTIC. *adj.* [from *syllagismos*; from *syllagismos*.] Re-  
lating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

To SYLLOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *syllagismos*.] To make a syllogism.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet  
the composition of the whole argument is thus plain,  
simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism.  
Since the complex does not belong to the syllogistic form of  
it. *Watts's Logic.*

TO SYLLOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *syllagismos*; from *syllagismos*.] To  
reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllagizing*. *Baker.*

Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of  
mechanism; and to teach boys to *syllagize*, or frame arguments  
and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SYLVAN. *adj.* [from *silva*, Latin.] Woody; shady; relating to  
woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,  
A *fuwerd* scene! and as the ranks ascend,  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stretch'd view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## S Y M

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,  
Watch'd by the *syllvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SYLVAN. *n. f.* [from *silva*, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.

When the sun begins to sing  
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring  
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown, that *syllvan* loves,  
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;  
To lawless *syllvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SYMBOL. *n. f.* [from *syμβολοι*, French; *syμβολοι*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the au-  
thor of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation  
of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which,  
if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of  
no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in ac-  
counts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and  
names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of  
eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though  
they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every  
morning. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [from *symbolique*, French; *συμβολικός*, from  
*symbolos*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.

By this inroad idolatry first crept in, men convert-  
ing the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and  
receiving the representation of things unto them as the sub-  
stance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such  
*symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by re-  
presentation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the in-  
ward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symboli-  
cally* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a  
real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of *symboli-  
zing*; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently in-  
tended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pha-  
raoh, are oftentimes rack'd beyond their *symbolizations*.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with  
that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of  
this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any  
single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize*  
with harmony. *Dixon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water,  
being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are  
easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon  
themselves through multiplying glasses. *Watts.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with  
the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *Mercer.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing  
it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of some-  
thing.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.

SYMMETRIAN. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently stu-  
dious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians*  
would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having  
parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or  
observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.

SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [from *symmetria*, French; *σύν και μετρον*.]  
Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony;  
agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be  
Examin'd, measure of all *symmetry*;  
Whom had that ancient seer, who thought souls made  
Of harmony, he would at next have said  
That harmony was fate. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found  
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*

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Symmetry,